Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1808. [No. 2084.

Sales at Vendue.

Every Tuesday and Friday,

WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

PROFILES,

CUT AND FRAMED;

AND

PROFILE LIKENESS's

DONE IN GOLD LEAF ON GLASS;

NEXT door to Mr. I. Rollins's Store on King-Street, nearly opposite the Indian Queen Tavern.

January 13. dtf.

☞ *Broker's* Office.

THE subscriber again tenders his service to the public, and will at all times be ready to make *advances on deposite*—or to procure cash *for good paper*.—The strictest delicacy and secrecy may be relied on.

A. LINDO, *Broker.*

Dec 23 d

WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 9. d

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time.

Bryan Hampson.

December 30

TEN PIPES

Choice Cognac Brandy,

8 hhds. West-India Rum,

10 qr. casks *L. P.* Teneriffe Wine,

16 casks Rice,

193 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,

For Sale by

Catlett and Fisk.

November 19. d

TO RENT,

and possession given on the 14th of November next,

The three story Brick House

On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts*——For terms apply to Col. George Deneale, living next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20. dtf

JAMES SANDERSON

Offers, for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,

70 bags green Coffee

12 hogsheads well flavored Rum

5 pipes Cognac Brandy

12 quarter casks Sherry Wine

12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum
1 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper

} WINES.

10 chests young hyson
10 do hyson skin
5 do. imperial
150 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre

} TEAS.

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his usual terms.

FOR SALE.

A likely, smart, MULATTO BOY,

About 13 years of age.

Apply to the

Printer.

Jan 22, d.

TO RENT,

The three story Dwelling-House, Bake-House, Flour-Shed and Out-Houses, belonging to Thomas Crandell, deceased situate on Union-street, between King & Prince-streets—Also, a House, Stable and Out-House, together with the Lot adjoining, situate at the West End, For further particulars enquire of

Anthony Rhodes.

January 12.

Notice is hereby given

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,

THAT a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of said bank, for the half year ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them, or their representatives, on Thursday next the seventh instant.

By order of the President and Directors,

Gurden Chapin, *Cashier.*

January 4. [5] 3taw4w

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

ALSO, TO RENT,

The House lately occupied by Mrs. *Fitzgerald*, situate on Water-street, having every convenience to accommodate a genteel family. Immediate possession may be had.—Apply as above.

January 12. 6m

TO RENT,

A convenient two story *Dwelling House* and *Store*, situate on the corner of King and Pitt-streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay. Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.

January 12. 2aw

TWO OR THREE HANDS

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

THAT are well acquainted with the cut nail business: those that can come well recommended will be prefered: liberal wages will be given by the subscribers, living at the nail factory, on the turnpike road to Little river, near Middleburg, Loudoun county, Virginia.

Gibson & Vernon.

January 14 1aw5w

Rich Kanahwa Bottom Land

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, or exchange for improved property, in or near the town of Alexandria, fourteen hundred acres of RICH BOTTOM LAND, on the Great Kanahwa River, near its mouth, which enters into the Ohio. This land is of the very first quality, being almost entirely bottom, equal in many respects to those rich bottoms on the Potomac. It is laid off into lots from 150 to 350 acres, each lot fronting on the river and extending to the hills, which afford an outlet to a most extensive range for stock, which never can be interrupted. One hundred acres, therefore, of this rich bottom, with its great advantages, would be a good settlement. A small part of this land, which is under cultivation, rents at the rate of two dollars per acre—For further particulars apply to the subscriber,

George W. Craik.

January 28 4w

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore carried on in this place, under the firm of *Roberts & Griffith*, ceased by its own limitation on the 31st ult. As it is necessary to close the business of the concern with all convenient dispatch, all persons indebted to them are requested to make speedy payment to *John Roberts*, who is authorised to settle the affairs of the partnership, and by whom the business will in future be conducted.

John Roberts,
Samuel G. Griffith.

January 4. ed1w&1aw4w

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by

Cottom and Stewart.

RAILS WANTED.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase about two thousand Chesnut or Oak Rails, to be delivered at his farm on Cameron.

J. H. HOOE,

Jan. 15. 2aw.

Lemmons by the box,

Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,

And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,

Mould Candles in small boxes, of superior quality,

Window Glass in boxes,

For Sale, by

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

January 30. eotf

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, a complete House Servant.

Apply to

The Printer.

December 22. d

AUGUSTINE NEWTON,

King-Street, nearly opposite to Morrs Tavern,

HAS ON TAP,

Old Cognac BRANDY,
Maderia and London Particular Teneriffe WINES,
Holland GIN,
Rye WHISKEY and
Barbadoes MOLASSES.

TOGETHER WITH

Brown, lump and loaf Sugars, by the barrel or smaller quantity; Young Hyson, Hyson and Imperial Teas; Coffee; Chocolate; Soap and Candles.

With a general assortment of

German, English and East-India GOODS.

All of which will be sold wholesale and retail, at very moderate prices for prompt pay.

A constant supply of FLOUR for family use, and an elegant REGISTER STOVE for sale.

January 11. d.

Just Received,

Per the Schooner Jane, Captain Crocker, from Boston, and for sale by the subscriber,

8 puncheons Jamaica Spirits
6 barrels first quality Cheese
10 do. mens stout shoes
100 sides Soal Leather of extra nice quality
30 boxes dry Cod-Fish.

☞ Said Schooner Jane returns to Boston. For freight or passage apply to

John G. Ladd.

December 31. d

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE,

Corner of King and Fairfax-Streets;

HAS RECEIVED,

6000 lb. Goshen Cheese 1st quality
1½ ton assorted Patent Shot,
30 half chests & boxes Imperial, Young Hyson, & Hyson-skin, } *TEAS,*
5 pipes choice Cognac Brandy,
40 blls. Rye Whiskey,
15 cases old Medoc Claret superior quality,
70 lb. Nutmegs,
50 dozen London Mustard,
5 casks London refined Salt-petre,
15 casks chewing Tobacco small twist,
30 boxes Soap,
25 do. mould and dipp'd Candles,
45 kegs yellow ground Ginger,
80 boxes Havanna Segars,
5 cwt. Zante Currants,
Raisins in boxes and casks,
Pearl and hulled Barley,
A small quantity basket salt.

Which with a very general assortment of Wines, Liquors and Groceries, he will sell low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

Nov 16

TO RENT,

TWO STORES, in Royal-street, with Dwellings (near Mr. *Gadsby's*) now fitting up. If application is immediately made they can be fitted to answer the tenants. One of them has a bakehouse which will be removed if not applied for soon.

Also, a two acre Lot and Garden, on Henry and Wolfe-streets, (near Mr. *Ezra Kinsey's*) with a small House and Kitchen.

Also, a Brick House on Columbus-street, and two other Brick Houses on Potomac Strand.

Thomas Preston.

January 28, eo6t

Alexandria Library Company.

THE members of the Alexandria Library Company will please to take notice, that an election will be held at the Library on Monday 22d instant, between the hours of 3 and 6, P. M. for a President and eleven Directors for the ensuing year.

James Kennedy, sen.

Librarian.

King-street, 1st February. eodte

Mr. GENERIS

Has the pleasure to inform his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has commenced his *Practising Balls*, and will continue them as heretofore.

Mr. Generis begs the parents who have children to be instructed, will please to send them as soon as possible, so as to give them an opportunity of improving sufficiently, as he intends to have an *Exhibition* at the conclusion of his school for their amusement which will serve to create ambition.

November 12. eo

Twenty dollars reward.

RAN AWAY yesterday morning, a negro man named Charles Johnson, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, very black, has a small scar on one of his cheeks; his legs are small for a person of his size; had on and took with him a grey coating roundabout lined with flannel, and trousers of the same, a black coat & an old grey great-coat, with a variety of other cloathing not recollected. Five Dollars will be given if taken in the county, or the above reward if out, and reasonable charges if bro't home.

Lawrence Hooff, *Sen.*

☞ Masters of vessels and others are cautioned against harboring or carrying him off.

December 26 eo

GREAT BARGAIN.

INTENDING to remove to the state Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to dispose of the following valuable and increasing property upon few terms, which property I inherited from my ancestors, who have had a legal title to the same for upwards of one hundred years.

One tract well known by the name of Abingdon, being on the Potomac river between Alexandria and George Town, and nearly opposite the city of Washington, beautifully situated, containing about Four Hundred acres, now leased to the Mr. Wises for three hundred and sixty dollars per annum with other stipulations contained in the said lease.

One other tract contiguous to the first, leased to William Fraser for forty dollars per annum, containing about sixty acres.

One other tract containing ten acres of bottom land, adjoining th FourMile Mill tract.

One other tract contiguous to the Abingdon estate, and within two and a half miles of George-Town, containing 725 acres. The greatest part of this land is heavily covered with red and white Oak.

ALSO,

Three thousand acres on the Scioto River, in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my uncle George D. Alexander, being one moiety of the land he was entitled to for his military services during the revolutionary war. All the title papers with the wills under which I am entitled to the above property, are in the hands of Baldwin Dade, Esq. to whom application will please to be made for terms &c. he being legally authorised to contract and dispose of all the above valuable property, for which good and satisfactory titles will be given.

Walter S. Alexander.

August 13. eo

☞ TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place whereon he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling-House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, December 9.—(15.) lawtf

N. B. If I dont rent the fine stand, I will give good wages to a young man, or a man with a family. T. B. M.

Foreign News Continued,

FROM LONDON PAPERS

Received at the Office of the Norfolk Ledger.

LONDON, *November* 25.

It is the opinion of the American merchants that a war between France and the U. S. is likely. The gentlemen lately arrived from France in the American ship Apollo, are said to have hastened their departure, in consequence of the strong appearances of a rupture between the two countries; they are all American citizens.

The discussions that have lately taken place between the governments of France and America, have probably originated in Bonaparte's rigorous enforcement of his restrictions upon neutral commerce. But why did not America dispute the right to impose such restrictions in the first instance, rather than quarrel with the execution of them now, a twelvemonth after they have been virtually in force? she submits tamely to the enactment of a law hostile to her rights as an independent nation, and to the interests of her subjects as a commercial people; she has to elude this law by forged certificates, false bills of lading, and in short, by such arts and subterfuges as would disgrace a common smuggler; and only now complains because the rigour of Corsican tyranny keeps pace with the dexterity of her evasion.

The Victory American ship, it now appears was seized at Cherbourg. She came direct from New York laden with sugar and doffee, It is added that an order had been sent to all the French ports, and those under her influence to detain all American vessels for the present.

November 30.

Letters have been received from Holland of the 23d; they were brought by a vessel which is arrived at Yarmouth. They concur in stating that Bonaparte, irritated against Portugal for permitting the British to withdraw with their property, has given orders for the detention of all Portuguese ships, and the imprisonment of their crews. The order places all Portuguese property throughout France under sequestration, and requires that persons having any property of that nation in their possession shall declare the same, under the penalty of seven years imprisonment, in case of concealment or unfaithful returns. It was expected that the principle of this decree would be adopted by the Dutch government.

These letters also mention that Bonaparte had ordered all the Portuguese in France to be detained as hostages for the conduct of their government. This, we believe, is the first instance in which individuals in a foreign land have been made responsible for transactions which were passing at some hundreds of leagues from them, and over which, if they were on the spot, they could possibly have no controul. Had they been detained as hostages for the safety of the French, resident in Portugal, the proceeding would admit some defence. It would at least have one solitary precedent to sanction it.

Our late orders in council had not reached Holland when these letters were written. In consequence, however, of the French prohibitory decree, colonial produce was rising rapidly in price. Coffee, which was greatly in demand, was sold for above 10*l.* per cwt. sugar was not so much in request, there being a great stock on hand. Several passengers came over in the vessel which brought these letters.

From the London Gazette—November 28.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

This Gazette contains six orders in council dated the 25th instant, relating to the late orders respecting the navigation of neutral flags. The first declares, that information of the order of the 11th November, respecting the trade of his majesty's enemies, and in their produce or manufacture, shall be taken and held to have been received in the places hereafter mentioned at the periods respectively assigned to them, namely,

Ports and places within the Baltic, December 21, 1807. Other ports and places to the northward of Amsterdam, December 11.—From Amsterdam to Ushant, December 4. From Ushant to Cape Finisterre, December 8. From Cape Finisterre to Gibraltar, inclusive, December 13. Madeira, December 13. Ports and places within the streights of Gibraltar, to Sicily and Malta, and the west coast of Italy, inclusive, January, 1808. All other ports and places in the Mediterranean, beyond Sicily and Malta, January 20. Ports and places beyond the Dardanelles, February 1. Any part of the north and western coast of Africa, or the islands adjacent, except Madeira, January 11. The United States and British possessions in North America and the West Indies, January 20. Cape of Good Hope and east coast of South America, March 1, India, May 1; and China and the coast of South America, June 1.

And every vessel sailing on or after those days, from those places respectively, shall be deemed and taken to have received notice of the aforesaid order; and it is further ordered, that if any vessel shall sail within 20 days after the periods above assigned respectively, from any of the said places, in contravention of the said order of the 11th of November, instant, and shall be detained as prize on account thereof, or shall arrive at any port in this kingdom, destined to some port or place within the restriction of the said order, and proof shall be made to the satisfaction of the court of admiralty in which such vessel shall be proceeded against, in case the same shall be brought in as prize, that the loading of the said vessel had commenced before the said peripds, and before information of the said order had actually been received at the port of shipment, the said vessel, together with the goods so laden, shall be restored to the owner or owners thereof, and shall be permitted to proceed on her voyage in such manner as if such vessel had sailed before the day so specified as aforesaid: and it is further ordered, that no proof shall be admitted, or be gone into, for the purpose of shewing that information of the said order of the 11th of Nov. instant, had not been received at the said places respectively, at the several periods before assigned.

The second order declares, that all vessels belonging to countries not at war with his majesty, shall be permitted to lade in any port of the united kingdom any goods being the produce or manufacture of his majesty's dominions, or East India goods, or prize goods (all such goods having been lawfully imported) and to clear out with, and freely convey the same to any port or place in any colony in the West Indies, or America, belonging to his majesty's enemies, such port or place not being in a state of actual blockade, subject to the payment of such duties as may at the time when any such vessels may be cleared out, be due by law on the exportation of any such goods, or in respect of the same being destined to the ports of the colonies belonging to his majesty's enemies; and likewise to lade, clear out with, and convey as aforesaid, any articles of foreign produce or manufacture which shall have been lawfully imported into this kingdom, provided his majesty's license shall have been previously obtained for so conveying such foreign produce or manufactures.—Foreign sugar, coffee, wine, brandy, snuff, cotton, and grain generally, are allowed to be re-exported, on payment of the duties chargeable on their importation, under his majesty's license, but Guernsey, Jersey, and the isle of Man can only export to this kingdom.

The third order declares, with a view to encourage the trade from Gibralter and Malta to countries under the restrictions of the said order, subject to regulations to be made in respect thereto; his majesty is pleased to prescribe the following regulations in regard to such trade, accordingly, and to order, that all sorts of flour and meal, and all sorts of grain, tobacco, and any other article in an unmanufactured state, being the growth and produce of any country not being subjected by the said order to the restrictions incident to a state of blockade, except cotton, and naval and military stores, which shall have been imported into Gibraltar or Malta direct from the country where the same were grown and produced, shall, without any licence, be permitted to be cleared out to any port or place not being in a state of actual blockade, without the same being compelled to be landed: But neither the said article of cotton, however imported, nor any article which is not the growth, produce, or manufacture of this kingdom, or which has not been imported in a British ship, or from this kingdom direct (except fish) and which shall have been laden at the port of original shipment, after the period directed by an order of this date, to be taken at the time at which notice of the said order, of the 11th of Nov. shall be considered as having been received at such port of shipment, shall be permitted to be exported from Gibraltar or Malta, except to some port or place in this kingdom; and all other articles of the growth, produce, and manufacture of this kingdom, or which shall have been imported into Gibraltar or Malta in a British ship, or from some port or place in this kingdom, together with the article of fish, however imported, may be exported to any ports or places in the Mediterranean or Portugal, in unarmed vessels under 100 tons burthen, under licence only to be granted by the governors of Gibraltar and Malta respectively: and it is further ordered that no vessel belonging to any state on the coast of Barbary shall be prevented from sailing with any articles of the growth or produce of such state from any port or place in such state, to any port or place in the Mediterranean or Portugal, such port or place not being actually blockaded by some naval force belonging to his majesty, or his allies, without being obliged to touch at Gibraltar or Malta.

The forth order declares, that the order of the 11th of Nov. shall no subject to capture and confiscation, any articles the produce or manufactures of the countries and colonies mentioned in that order, laden on board British ships which would not have been subject to capture or confiscation if such order had not been made.

The 5th order declares, that in consideration of the circumstances under which Prussia and Lubeck have been compelled to shut their ports against British ships and goods, his majesty is pleased to order, that all ships and goods of Prussia and Lubeck, detained subsequent to the order of the 19th Nov. 1806, shall be liberated and allowed to return home or to any neutral port; and that all Prussian and Lubeck vessels shall be considered as neutral vessels, and allowed to trade between neutral ports.

The 6th order declares, that in consideration of the circumstances under which Portugal has been compelled to shut her ports against us, his majesty has been pleased to order the restitution of any Portuguese vessel or property which may have been detained; and that the said ships and goods shall be permitted to proceed to any neutral port, or to Portugal: and it is further ordered, that the ships and goods belonging to Portugal shall not until further orders, be liable to detention; provided such ships and goods shall be trading to and from Gibraltar or Malta, and proceeding direct to the port specified in their clearance, or between neutral port and neutral port, or between Portugal and the ports of her own colonies, or from any port of his majesty's allies and proceeding direct to the ports specified in their respective clearances; provided such ports shall not, be at the time in a state of actual blockade: and it is further ordered, that ships of Portugal shall not be considered as entitled, under any treaty between his majesty and Portugal, to protect any goods laden therein which may be otherwise subject to confication.

[This Gazette likewise contains the proclamation, proroguing parliament from the 17th December to the 21st Jan. to then meet for the dispatch of various urgent and important affairs.]

December 1.

Many attempts were yesterday made in the city to give buoyancy to the funds. The latest report was, that a ship had arrived in the Downs, bringing an account of the squadron of sir Sidney Smith having arrived in the Tagus, on the 18th of November, and taken under his protection the Portuguese squadron, on board of which was the prince of Brazil, &c. that sailed the following dey for South America. It was added to this account, that the Russian fleet in the Tagus manifested no disposition to prevent the departure of the Portuguese government. Such were the rumors, which, though we cannot discredit altogether, we consider as wanting the stamp of official confirmation.

We yesterday morning received a letter from Edinburgh, which states that the Royal George, Excise cutter has arrived there from off Copenhagen. She sailed with a convoy on the 22d ult. for the Baltick; But in consequence of an order from the captain of his majesty's ship Vanguard, she has returned with them.

—

We yesterday received Hamburgh papers of a late date, from which we have given some extracts.—The intelligence which they furnish is not however of a prominent character.

The Turkish empire appears to be threatened with a sudden overthrow, in consequence of the deposition of the late enlightened emperor Selim. Any thing for a pretext.

—

British Navy—The distribution of the British naval force, made up to the 1st of Dec. is as follows:

In commission, 142 sail of the line; 19 from 50 to 44 guns; 175 frigates; 219 sloops &c. 228 gun-brigs &c.—Total 777 ships of war—including those building and in ordinary the grand total is 1067.

December 2.

No intelligence has yet been received of the squadron under the command of sir Sidney Smith. The friends of administration reckon confidently on the ultimate success of his expedition, as immediately connected with the views of the prince regent of Portugal, that are considered as altogether in unison with those of his country. Respecting the conduct of the Russians in the Tagus no apprehensions it is said are entertained.

—

French and Dutch papers have been received of late dates, from which we have given some extrscts, in a subsequent column.—They confirm the account of the Spanish plot but do not speak on the subject very explicitly. Bonaparte is about to set out on some important journey. Is he going to tranquillize the kingdom of Spain or annihilate that of Portugal? It is significantly said in the Paris papers that the emperor does not move for nothing.

The French official paper has an article, which would lead to a supposition that Sicily had been entirely evacuated by the British; but as this has been said before we must suspend our belief of the statement for the present. The same may be observed of what is said respecting the relative situation of this country and Russia.

The fortress of Brannau is at length to be restored to Austria, but upon what precise conditions we have not been able to learn.

A spirit of discontent appears to be growing in Holland, which discovers itself even in some late productions that have issued from the Dutch press.

Every thing which we hear with respect to the entry of the Russian fleet into the Tagus, confirms us in the opinion which we were always disposed to entertain of the innocence of admiral Siniavin's intentions. We have strong reason to believe that the measure was one of absolute *necessity* on his part, that it was with the greatest difficulty that he could keep the sea long enough to reach Lisbon, and that *three* of his ships, including commodore Grieg's, were *not* able to make the port and have foundered at sea.

We believe also that the Russian admiral had no idea of the alteration which had taken place in the politics of the court of Lisbon, and that such was his disposition towards the country under which he acted, that on learning the true state of affairs, he professed his intention of quitting the Tagus as soon as possible. It is thought that he is now on his way to England with the remains of his fleet.

If, in pursuing this course, admiral Siniavin acts under the instructions which he has received from his government, it is a proof that the emperor Alexander begins to repent of his recent connexion with Bonaparte.

It was generally understood by the merchants throughout Spain, who have any connection with this country, that they were not to look for any communications with England thro' the ordinary channel, by Portugal, after the 14th ult.

No less than 30,000 French troops are said to have marched through Biscay towards Portugal before the 10th ultimo. It was generally calculated in Spain, that a column of the French army would reach Lisbon by the 15th ult.

SPANISH CONSPIRACY.

On this subject some further information has been received from the captain of a vessel arrived in the river and who left a Spanish port so late as the 15th ult. He corroborates the circumstances we have before published with regard to the conspiracy at Madrid. The investigation which his Catholic majesty promised in his proclamation, or at least which was promised in his name, has already led to such results as to justify the opinion we expressed as to the nature of this project. Above sixty persons of rank have been put under arrest and all belonging to the Antigallican party or the opponents of the prince of peace—Seveeral of these prisoners are stated to have been taken in arms, for it seems to be now alledged, that the conspirators were prepared to carry their plan into execution on the evening of the day the proclamation was published. Some of the prisoners were taken into custody that night, and others the next day. But arrests multiply as the investigation proceeds, and no doubt is entertained that the investigation will not terminate until all men of consequence, from whom any formidable opposition to Bonaparte's views can be apprehended or who are particularly obnoxious to the prince of peace, shall have been imprisoned or set aside. Then we shall have the *denouement* of the plot, then the whole object of the late proclamation will be unfolded.

The captain repeats the rumour that the prince of Acstrias has been liberated, but he does not know what was the precise cause of that liberation.

December 4.

The Declaration of the emperor of Russia.

It contains an exposition of every thing but the real motives of the war with G. Britain——viz. that *Bonaparte* had promised to assist Russia in her views against Turkey, if she went to war with this country. The declaration sets out with complaining of the conduct of the late ministers—of their apathy and supineness—of their having neglected to make any diversion in favor of the Russian and Prussian troops in Poland—of their having made no attack upon Egypt, instead of having thrown troops into Naples. It is certainly impossible to defend the conduct of the late ministers; it was most detestable.—But we cannot see upon what grounds the emperor of Russia considers the cause, for which he took up arms, more our own than his——he held a different language when he entered into the war with France. But he has offered to mediate peace for us, and we rejected his mediation—that is, we did not choose to confide our interests to a power, which possessed none of the qualities of a mediator, which had just accepted part of the spoils of her own ally, and having herself solicited the mediation of our enemy to re-establish peace between her and Turkey, would of course have endeavored to propitiate France by the sacrifice of the interests of Great Britain. If had invested her with the office of mediator. But what just cause of war does the refusal of the Russian mediation give the emperor Alexander? We were precisely to accept or reject it as we thought proper; and a power which makes the rejection of her offer of mediation, a ground of war only proves to us that she would not have conducted herself with the impartiality that ought to be the chief characteristic of a mediator. The emperor of Russia him-

self has affords a justification of our conduct in having refused his mediation.

Next comes our attack upon Denmark, and because that is made so prominent a charge against us, the opposition consider the declaration as having verified the statement which they gave yesterday, and which we arraigned; and how does it verify it? No man imagined that Russia would not, in any declaration she publish. ed, state the expedition to Denmark as [illegible] the grounds of a war; but we stat[illegible] and we state again, that our conduct to Denmark is not the real cause of the war, that Russia would have gone to war, whether England had seized the Danish fleet or not. But how is this opposition statement verified with respect to Spain? Our conduct to Spain was said to have been another cause of the displeasure of the emperor of Russia; but not a word is said against us in the declaration on account of our seizure of the Spanish frigates —and yet the declaration seems very carefully and industriously to have collected and concentrated every possible ground of charge and attack.

After having expressed great indignation at our having offered peace to Denmark under his guarantee, (a strange cause for indignation,) the emperor gives a rapid sketch of the policy which he means to adopt towards us. There are to be henceforth no relations between the two countries; the emperor arrogates "for ever all acts hitherto concluded between Great Britain and Russia, and particularly the convention concluded in 1801." "He proclaims anew the principles of the armed neutrality, that monument of the wisdom of the empress Catherine, and binds himself never to recede from that system." The wisdom of the empress Catherine! would her wisdom have thrown her into the arms of France, and made her the tool and engine of the vengeance of Bonaparte? would she have made Petersburg a department of the French empire? the emperor has indeed pronounced his determination to carry on interminable war against us; "or never, no, never can Great Britain recognize those principles from which" his imperial majesty binds himself never to recede."

His imperial majesty expects that his Britannic majesty will conclude a peace with France; and "when he shall be satisfied upon all these points, especially upon that of a peace between France and England, his imperial majesty will willingly return to the relations of amity with Great Britain." Here is an open declaration that the emperor Alexander has made common cause with France, that he will not return to the relations of amity with us, till we have made a maritime peace with France, upon the terms which Bonaparte has publicly avowed—a peace which the emperor Alexander declares shall confirm and establish the principles of the armed neutrality—a peace which Bonaparte declares shall restore the freedom of the seas —in other words, which shall aim a fatal blow at our naval sovereignty, and surrender us up to the views and machinations of France—never! Never can such a peace be made by Great Britain while she has a ship or a seaman to navigate the ocean. No—though the whole continent is against us, from north to south, from east to west—from the North Sea to the Mediternanean—though a population of fourteen millions must contend with a population of one hundred millions—No, never can we accept peace upon such terms. The very idea of them will arm all hands and nerve all hearts. The question is now, whether we shall continue the war to preserve the sovereignty of the seas, upon which our greatness, our glory, our independence, and our existence depends? Or, whether we shall make peace upon those terms, upon which peace can only now be made; a peace that shall surrender up the sovereignty of the seas?

It is sufficient to state the question—we know what the answer of every man in England will be.

In a situation so awful, yet so grand, ENGLAND AGAINST THE WORLD, we had hoped to have heard but one sentiment, one voice; to have seen but one sight, patriotism arming courage; but party will raise her hoarse discordant notes, and it is proclaimed to Europe that "the country is indifferent to its fate," that it is in a state of lethargy," and must be lost if it does not rouse from it; and that the people are in the "torpor of despair"—Whence is this indifference, lethargy and despair? Because we view our situation with fortitude, with the tranquil courage that are characteristics of Britons, shall we be said that we are indifferent and lethargic?—Because we do not feel dismay, are we to be told that we are in the "torpor of despair." The torpor of despair is a pretty figure of speech, which comes with peculiar propriety from the late ministers—they did not indeed apply the *torpedo* to the energies of the nation, and benumbed them all—but the despair was confined to the ranks of the late ministers, they do indeed despair of being able to come into power, and to displace them who have shown themselves perfectly equal to the difficulties of our situation. Long may they despair, for desperate indeed would be the situation of the country, if the government were placed in their hands.—[*Courier.*

—

An embargo has been laid on all the British ships in the Russian ports, but there are very few we believe in them. The following letter upon this subject, has been received this morning from Hull:

"*Hull, December 2.*

"The Bell arrived last night from St. Petersburgh, which she left on the 4th ult. During her stay in Helsingburg Road, the Nevit has also got safe down, and we expect would proceed with the London convoy. During the fleet's stay at Helsingburg a neutral arrived there from Riga, with letters from Mr. Cumming, from his house at Riga, informing him that an embargo was laid on at the Russian ports on the 12th November, after three days notice had been given by his government.—Only one ship from London was at Riga.—We have not heard of any ships being embargoed at St. Petersburgh."

In consequence of the orders from government, the Russian frigate Sperkont, of 44 guns, and a large transport were taken possession of as prizes on Wednesday night at Spithead, by the Leda and Hussar—We hope soon to announce the entrance of the Russian Mediterranean squadron into an English port.

Part of the squadron that was under admiral Keate, is to sail from Portsmouth this morning

—

On Wednesday night and yesterday morning a party of officers went on board all the foreign vessels in the river, examined their papers and scrutinised their cabins closely. All vessels found under Oldenburgh colours had the broad arrow put on their masts, and orders were given that no person belonging to them should be suffered to go on shore.

—

The treaty of partition or plunder of the Turkish empire is said to have been signed by France Russia and Austria, the two first of which powers expressed such *moral* and *virtuous* indignation against us on account of the attack upon Denmark.

The following is the division of the plunder.

France is to reserve for her share the provinces bordering on the Adriatic, the Seven Islands, the Morea and Egypt.

Austria is to have Servia, Bosnia and part of Wallachia.

And to the lot of Russia will fall the other part of Wallachia, Bessarabia, Moldavia and the island of Candia. The destiny of Constantinople is said not to be fixed—but Bonaparte will probably send some Caulincourt or Hulin to Constantinople, who will organize the means for making the throne vacant, and for paving the way for some of the illustrious members of the Bonaparte family.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

LANCASTER, *January 27*

This day the question was taken on a general postponement of the impeachment of the governor, and carried; yeas 44, nays 41. Abraham M'Kinney was absent.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

The military Court of Inquiry in the case of general Wilkinson met on Monday, and adjourned to that day week, without transacting any business, no evidence whatever having been yet adduced.

MR. SNOWDEN,

AT a meeting held in peace with all mankind, the quiet mechanics of the district of Columbia assembled to the amount of three thousand persons, on the race ground, at six o'clock of the evening of the second day of the second month, 1808. When the social pledges of man to man were taken into consideration, as it regards the happiness of society: resolving at the same time, that as they do not expect their own rights will ever be *deliberately* invaded; they will not for the sake of peace, invade the rights of others; but they have heard with great alarm for themselves and their families, that friend SLOAN, a member of the house of representatives in Congress assembled, hath this day brought forward a resolution to move the seat of government, which may, if acceded to, entail misery and poverty on thousands of industrious persons who are now not in want of employ, or the means of life. They are aware that under the 6th section of the constitution, no member of either house, for any speech or debate shall be questioned in other place. Regarding the constitution, as the touchstone and land-mark of their rights and privileges, the present meeting of the society of Friends pretend not to question friend Sloan's right to make any speech in debate that may please his fracturnal fancy; yet at the same time, that they do not mean to question *his right*, they are guaranteed by the constitution, to remonstrate against any invasion of their own as a redress of grievance, and to adopt such peaceable measures as shall satisfy the world, of the injury intended to be done them; in order that if any misfortune befall them, they may meet with the pity and commiseration of mankind, let the sacrifice of any particular character be what it may: It is therefore by this meeting conceived and *Resolved*, That although a member under the constitution hath a right to make any speech he pleases, yet if it tends to the destruction of the safety, happiness, or welfare of the meanest peaceable creature of a man in society, *that man* hath a right peaceably to say, such a measure will injure me: the man who attempts it, I must consider as my enemy, and ought not to receive any hospitality from me. It is the intention makes the crime whether perpetrated or not. It is right to keep the Wolfe from the door, and avoid all intercourse with him: *Resolved therefore*, as a reward for the intention of friend Sloan, That it be recommended to all persons living in the District of Columbia, unanimously to refuse the said Sloan all hospitality whilst he remains in the district, considering him as *hostes humani generis* to all within the said district.

Resolved, That this meeting do adjourn until the said Sloan hath recanted or repented.

Signed by order,

OBADIAH PEACEFUL.

Washington City, 9 o'clock at night.

—

We stated in our last the arrival of Burr & Blannerhassett at Chilicothe on the authority of a marginal note on a print of that place of the 12th ult. We have since perused several letters, of subsequent date, whose entire silence on this point render their arrival at best disputable. The latest of these letters is dated the 16th. Some of the letters say Burr and Blannerhassett had both forfeited their recognizance; others that their names had been called every morning, and their default noted. The grand jury had been engaged for two weeks in examining evidence respecting Burr and Blannerhassett, and, it was supposed, would very soon report to the court. Scarcely a doubt was entertained of bills being found against them and others; but whether for treason or misdemeanor is not said. Messrs. Baldwin and Burnet have been employed as counsel for the accused at a fee of a thousand dollars, and Messrs. Bibb and Creighton, the attorneys of the districts of Ohio and Kentucky, are counsel for the prosecution. The court had received a letter from Luther Martin requesting that the recognizances may be respited until the next term, when he assures the court the parties will appear. It was, however, thought this request would be rejected.

On the first day of the term, on its being moved to have the recognizances of Burr and Blannerhassett called, the application was resisted by their counsel, who particularly suggested that the recognizance of Blannerhasset was defective, inasmuch as he was not recognised to appear on any particular day or at any particular term. The objection was resisted on two grounds—first, that the accused could not be heard by their counsel until their appearance was entered; and secondly; that if the recognizance was defective, that defect could only be taken advantage of, when an action of debt was commenced or a scire facias sued out on the bond. It was understood that the argument on this question would not be gone into until the Grand Jury had found a bill.

Whispers were circulating at Chilicothe, that the conspirators were assembling in force at Orleans, and were more sanguine than ever in their expectations of success.

[*Nat. Int.*]

—

The sch'r Hannah Harris, of Portland, from Baltimore, for Boston, went ashore at Wellfleet, in the late storm—lost cables and anchors, but expected to be got off.

Lying in New Bedford harbor, 33 ships and 9 brigs.

The brig Industry, Carter, has arrived at Newport, in a short passage, from St. Kitts. Captain C. was informed that an embargo was laid at St. Kitts a few hours before he sailed.

—

However incredible it may appear, we have it from good authority, that Major *Ree*, a Notary Public, of Charleston, made lately 1200 dollars, in the course of one day, by protesting Notes!!!! *Norfolk paper.*

—

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Democratic Press, dated

LANCASTER, *January 28.*

"This day came on in the house of representatives the election of Bank Directors. The absence of Mr M'Kinney left the democratic party 42, and their adversaries 43. The result is as follows.

Bank of Pennsylvania.

Chandler Price	45	Geo. W. Morgan	41
Jeremiah Pierpol	44	Robert Porter	41
Elihu Chauncey	44	Wm. Duane	40

Bank of Philadelphia.

Robert Johnson	47	Lewis Rush	42
Thos. W. Francis	43	Michael Bright	42
Samuel Hodgden	43	Thos. Humphries	38

The names in *italics* are those of the persons elected.

"I have particular satisfaction in transcribing for you a resolution laid on the table of the house this day by Mr. John Sergeant, because I am convinced from your paper that you take an interest in the success of the measure proposed."

"Whereas an attempt has lately been made in the city of Philadelphia to introduce *Masquerades*; and it is the duty of the legislature, guardians of the public morals, and of the peace and happiness of society, to prevent or restrain practices the tendency of which is so obviously demoralising and injurious.——And whereas, doubts are entertained, whether the laws of this commonwealth for the suppression of vice and immorality, are sufficient effectually to reach this case: Therefore,

"*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill declaring *Masquerade*, or *Masqued Balls*, to be public nuisances; and directing the punishment, which shall be inflicted upon any person or persons promoting or encouraging them."

FROM THE EMERALD.

A FARMER driving towards Boston
Of good fat pork a cargo,
By chance another farmer crost on,
Who warn'd him of the embargo.

What 's that—a yellow fever like?
Quoth Ned for want of gumption.
A yellow fever? No, cries Dick,
'Tis a damn'd slow consumption.

☞ The Gentlemen of Alexandria, are requested to meet at Mr. ALEXANDER GORDON's Washington Tavern, on Friday evening, 5th instant, for the purpose of choosing Managers for an Assembly.

February 4. 3t

WHEREAS *James R. M. Lowe*, hath by his petition in writing, applied to the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress, for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail bounds of Alexandria county at the suit of Marsteller & Young & being unable to discharge the said claim with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed—*Notice is therefore given*, to the creditors of the said *Jas. R. M. Lowe* that on Monday the 8th day of the present month between the hours of nine and three o'clock of the same day, at the court house in Alexandria the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said *Jas. R. M Lowe*, and a trustee appointed agreably to the said act of congress, unless cause be then & there shewn to the contrary,

By order of the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, this 4th day of Feb. 1808.

G. Deneale, C. C.

Feb. 4. 3t.

☞ The Proprietor of the *Alexandria Daily Advertiser*, will dispose of the Establishment on moderate terms—there are now nearly six hundred Subscribers and the List encreasing.—To a Person of Industry and Talents for conducting a Newspaper, this would be a desirable Situation. Circumstances beyond his Controul render it necessary to make Sale, it will therefore be sold a great Bargain if application be made soon.

FIFTY HOGSHEADS
Choice Jamaica Spirits,
FOR SALE BY
Catlett and Fisk.

Januarry 11. 4

Runaway Negro TOM.

RAN AWAY, a Negro Man named Tom, a stout fellow, with a very down look, apt to get drunk, and of a very forbidding countenance—had on dark negro cloathing—he is a cook, and formerly belonged to Mr. William Craik. Any person securing him shall receive a liberal reward by appplying to

William Birch,
At Arlington.

February 2. 1aw3w

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore carried on under the firm of *William Hatton & Co.* has this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the concern (as well the late firm of *Cook and Co.*) are requested to make payment as soon as possible to *James Russell*, who is authorised to settle the affairs of the partnership, and by whom the business will in future be conducted.

William Hatton,
James Russell.

January 22. 3taw3w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the estate of Col. Thomas Blackburn, deceased, repectfully requests those who have claims against the estate, to lodge them properly authenticated, in the hands of Robert I. Taylor, of Alexandria, or John H. Peyton, of Dumfries, attorney at law, who will forward them immediately to the subscriber.

Those persons indebted to the deceased, will please make payment to either the above mentioned gentlemen, or

T. Blackburn.

Rippon Lodge, Jan. 8. eatf

☞ SCHOOL.

A SCHOOL will be opened in WATER-STREET ACADEMY, on Monday next, by *Arad Thompson*, in which will be taught Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Mathematics, the Latin and Greek Languages, Geography, &c.

Terms of Instruction—Reading, Writing, English Grammar and Arithmetic, $5—Latin, Greek, and the higher branches, $7 50 per quarter.

December 28. d3t law

ROBERT GRAY,

Has just received and for Sale,

The following BOOKS,

The American Register, or General Repository of History, Politics, and Science, for 1806—7. Vol. 1st. Price $3 25.

Memoirs of illustrious and celebrated Women, of all ages and countries. 3 vols. 8vo. $7 50.

The Father and Daughter, a Tale. By Mrs. Opie, author of Simple Tales. Price 87 and half cents.

Stultifera Navis; the Modern Ship of Fools; a new satirical work. Price $1 25

Geographical Compilation. 2 vol. Price $2 50.

Ladies' and gentlemans' Pocket Almanack, for the year 1808, in Morocco and Sheep Binding. Price $1 25 and 75 cents.

Cavalry Discipline. Price 62 and half cts.

Doctor Rees's New Cyclopaedia. Vol. 6th, part 1st. Vol. 6th, part 2d. is expected by the next arrival from Philadelphia.

PROSPECTUS
OF
LEWIS AND CLARK'S TOUR
TO THE
PACIFIC OCEAN,
THROUGH
THE INTERIOR OF THE CONTINENT OF NORTH AMERICA,

Performed by order of the Government of the United States,

During the years 1804, 1805, and 1806.

THIS work will be prepared by Capt. *Meriwether Lewis*, and will be divided into two parts, the whole comprized in three volumes octavo, the first containing at least seven hundred pages, the second and third from four to five hundred each, printed on good paper, and fair pica type. The several volumes in succession will be put to press at as early periods as the avocations of the author will permit him to prepare them for publication.

THIS distribution of the work has been made with a view to the accommodation of every description of readers, and is here offered to the patronage of the public in such shape, that all persons wishing to become subscribers, may accommodate themselves with either of the parts, or the entire work, as it shall be most convenient to themselves.

Subscriptions received by ROBERT GRAY, Alexandria.

Detached from this work, there will be published

LEWIS AND CLARK'S
MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

From longitude 9_0 west, to the Pacific Ocean and between 36_0 and 52_0 north latitude with extensive Marginal Notes. Dimensions five feet eight inches, by three feet ten inches.

EMBRACING all their late discoveries, and that part of the continent heretofore the least known. This map will be compiled from the best maps now extant, as well published as in manuscript, from the collective information of the best informed travellers through the various portions of that region, and corrected by a series of several hundred celestial observations, made by Captain Lewis during his late tour.

FOR the convenience of subscribers, these several works will be delivered at the most respectable commercial towns, and at the seats of government of the respectire states and territories within the Union: no advance is required, nor will payment be demanded until such delivery is made.

THE price of part the first, in two vols. will be ten dollars, and that of part the second, in one volume, eleven dollars, delivered in boards. Price of the Map, ten dollars.

*** ANY persons who may have subscribed for these works, to lists which contained no stipulated prices for the same, and who may be dissatisfied with the terms now proposed, are at liberty to withdraw their names from such lists, at any time prior to the 1st day of December next. M. LEWIS.

Philadelphia, June 5. [Aug. 7]

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON *and* VEITCH, *to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following*

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling Houses with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large commodious and brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvments attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to *William Tate*, Esq. of that place, or to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederick county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to judge Holmes. For particulars apply to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glady Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract, named *Fertility*, of 263 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongabela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Parkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

JONAH THOMPSON,
RICHARD VEITCH.

A French and English Gazette.

To Amateurs of the French Language.

WE are authorised to announce to the Public, and more especially to American Ladies and Gentlemen, (for whom this new establishment is adapted) that *L'Oracle*, a French and English Gazette, printed three times a week, in Charleston, South Carolina, will be published daily on the first of January, 1808, in the city of New-York.

A book of subscription is opened at this Office and at Mr. *Gadsby's* Coffee-House.

Subscribers pay *Nine Dollars* per annum, and only *Eight Dollars*, if paid in advance.

The establishment will prove very beneficial both to Amateurs and Pupils of the French or English languages.

The Editor and Proprietor is Mr. *Negrin*, who is on his way from here to New-York, forwarding his correspondence.

Valuable *Property for Sale.*

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-street, and bounding east and west on Fayette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

June 22. 2awtf

Philadelphia Grand Lottery.

HIGHEST PRIZE
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Authorized by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the encouragement of
USEFUL ARTS.

CASH PRIZES.

1	Prize of	10,000 Dollars	10,000
2	do. of	5,000	10,000
5	do. of	1,000	5,000
10	do. of	500	5,000
10	do. of	200	2,000
40	do. of	100	4,000
100	do. of	50	5,000
200	do. of	20	4,000
500	do. of	10	5,000
1,000	do.	To consist of machines for opening off-cast worsted and open wro't woollen clothing into woool, valued at one hundred dollars each, (patent right included)	100,000
1,000	do.	To consist of rights for manufacturing ornamental mouldings for dwelling houses and shipping, valued at fifty dollars each,	50,000
		Subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. dollars	200,000

The most valuable cash Prizes, from 2008 and upwards to be determined as follows:

	Dollars.
First drawn number on the first ten days drawing, each	200
First drawn Number on the succeedin ten days, each	500
First drawn Number on the succeeding five days, each	1,000
First drawn Number on the succeeding two days, each	5,000
Frist drawn number on the last days drawing	10,000

This Lottery will positively commence drawing on the 23d day of Frebruary next, & will be completed in 28 days at intervals, under the superintendance of Gentlemen appointed by the Governor, to whom approved security has been given for the faithful drawing of the Lottery agreably to the Scheme. The numbering for the wheels has so far progressed, under the direction of Mr. James Oellers, as to jusify fixing the day of drawing. The cash prizes will be paid at the bank in 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing, and the Machines and Composition rights delivered to order, on payment of the deduction as above. All prizes must be demanded in one year after the drawing, or they will be considered as forfeited after that time.

TICKETS *at one Dollar and fifty Cents to be had of*

JAMES OELLERS,
No. 1 South Third-street.
LEONARD KEEHMLE,
No. 79, North Third-street.
THOMAS PETERS,
No. 22, North Second-stree.
THOMAS BEDWELL,
No 178, North Third-street.
SILAS WILSON,
No. 341, North Front-street.
JOHN SHAW,
No. 232, North Second-street.
CHARLES BITTERS,
No. 11 North Third-street.
ISAAC CARPENTER,
No. 245, South Second-street.
DANIEL MILLER,
No. 427, North Second-street.
And at the office of the Aurora, and Freeman's Journal.

The Price of Tickets will advance as the drawing progresses.

Note the purchaser or holder of every ticket, will be entitled to a valuable Patent right for manufacturing Sago, Starch, and Hair-Powder from Potatoes, by a process entirely new, besides a chance of the many valuable cash prizes.

☞ Tickets to be had at Mr. ROBERT GRAY'S Book-Store, in Alexandria; who will be furnished with a regular and correct list of every day's drawing.

January 7, eot15thFeb.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS, *ALEXANDRIA:*

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

WINES.
- MADEIRA
- Port
- Sherry
- Lisbon
- Malaga
- Teneriffe &
- Corsica

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogsheads Havanna honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

TEAS of first quality
- Gunpowder
- Imperial
- Hyson
- Young Hyson
- Hyson-Skin and
- Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapee do.

Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; lisbon salts; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble scaled; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete. *He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms*

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
- Gunpowder,
- Imperial,
- Hyson,
- Young Hyson,
- Hyson-Skin, and
- Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality,

WINES.
- Madeira,
- Busellos,
- Sherry,
- Lisbon,
- Teneriffe,
- Malaga, and
- Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's ditto in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper, demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
(For the Proprietor.)

VOL VIII.

Sales at V
Every Tuesda
WILL BE
At the Vendue Store,
Water str
A Variety of Dry Goo
Particulars of which wi
the bills of the day——
which are on limitation
which are established, c
viewed and purchased at t
and prices.
P. G. Ma

PROFIL
CUT AND F
AND
PROFILE LI
DONE IN GOLD LE
NEXT door to Mr. I.
King-Street, nearly
Queen Tavern.
January 13.

☞ *Broker's*
THE subscriber again
to the public, and will a
to make *advances on depo*
cash for good paper.—Th
and secrecy may be relied
A. LIND
Dec 23

WANTE
A middle aged woman,
ing a house. To one of g
rate wages will be given. E
ter.
Sept. 9.

HEMP FOR
I HAVE on hand, ten ton
fifty CLEAN COUNTR
to sell for cash, or on a time
Bryan
December 30.

NEW PIPE
Choice Cognac B
8 hhds. West-India Ru
10 qr. casks L. P. Te
16 casks Rice,
195 Shares Marine Insura
For Sale by
Catlett
November 19.

TO REN
And possession given on th
next,
The three story
On the corner of King and
now occupied by Mr. *John*
terms apply to Col. GEORGE
next door, or to the subscrib
Nich
City of Washington, Oct

JAMES SAND
Offers, or sale v
25 hogsheads Musco
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flav
5 pipes Cognac Brand
12 quarter casks Sherry
12 bales Tennessee Cott
And as usua
A general assortment of
Spirituous Liquors, Teas an

BRYAN HAM
HAS FOR SALE
10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
20 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneri
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac bra
5 do 4th proof Holland
5 hhds. 3d proof Antig
1 do. first quality mol
5 bags green copperas
2 do. allum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chests young hyson
10 do hyson skin
5 do. imperial
100 bags green coffee
12 kegs madder
20 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cu
5 kegs salt petre
A quantity of fine and grou
At all times he has the first
family use on hand—with a
articles—all of which he will
summer terms.